

Fourth German Drive Brought to Dead Halt; Losses Hold Ludendorff Before Compiègne

British Guns Hold U-Boat Off 12 Hours

Steamship Reaches an Atlantic Port After Running Fight

Raider Quits Chase Off Virginia Capes

Another Vessel Reported Under Fire Arrives Safely in Port

AN ATLANTIC PORT, June 14.—A story of an all-day fight yesterday with a German submarine off the Virginia coast was brought here to-day by Captain George Aitkin of the British steamship Author. He said the raider gave up the chase seventy miles from the Virginia Capes, apparently fearing to brave the coast patrol.

Captain Aitkin, whose ship is one of the few armed craft to be attacked by the U-boats since they came to American waters, said the German showed no disposition to come within the range of the guns of his armed guard of British blue-jackets, though he trailed him at long range for twelve hours. Many shots were fired without effect.

Skipper of U-Boat Served in U. S. Navy Five Years, He Said

Affidavits made by men of the schooners Hattie Dunn, Edna and Hapauge, describing the German submarine that sank these vessels were brought here yesterday by officers of the Naval Reserve who arrived on a steamship that had rescued the sailors on her last southbound trip from New York to Havana and Mexican ports.

Eleven of the nineteen rescued men had been prisoners on the U-boat for eight days, and all agreed that the skipper of the submarine and his crew were most generous in their information concerning the raider's size, construction and mission.

Government officials familiar with U-boats were not inclined to consider the information as accurate, assuming that the Germans had given it voluntarily with an intent to deceive.

Statement Not Credited

One particular feature of the affidavits which is not credited is the statement that the commander of the U-151 was formerly a gunner's mate in the United States navy. He boasted of this distinction and said his name was Neustadt. It is believed he gave out this misleading statement as part of Germany's frightfulness propaganda in an effort to make Americans believe that undersea raiders along the Atlantic coast were manned by Germans who had enjoyed the advantage of training in the United States navy.

According to Captain Neustadt, the U-boat left Kiel April 14, heading for the Azores, and up to the time of the sinking of the Edna had destroyed fifteen vessels, six of which were of American registry. The German skipper is reported as having said there was no need of a base or a mother ship, as he was able to get all the supplies he needed, except fuel, from victims of his pursuit. He even boasted that he had taken from the American schooner Isabelle B. Wiley enough provisions to last him two months.

When questions relative to the fuel supply were put to German officers by the men of the sunken schooners they answered with a wise look that they were "not worrying about that." The problem of fuel supply was put directly to the U-boat skipper by one of the captives, but he answered the question by an expression in German and a derisive chuckle.

Guarded by Destroyers
Captain Neustadt informed some of his prisoners that he had served five years as gunner's mate in the United States navy and that he "liked the boys." He said he didn't mind attacking armed ships, but that it was not to his liking to sink helpless merchantmen. He explained that he would do

Tunnel Under Channel Planned by England

LONDON, June 14.—One of the enterprises which will be taken up and carried to completion after the war will be a tunnel under the English Channel. Sir Arthur Fell, chairman of the House of Commons Channel Tunnel Committee, speaking at a meeting in London yesterday, explained the importance of such a railway between England and France.

He thought it would be practicable for the line to run from London to Constantinople without break or change of gauge. Eventually, when normal conditions are restored, the line might be extended from London to Calcutta, to Cape Town and to Peking, he said.

Irish Leaders Held in Plot to Tie Up Industry

Cornelius Lehane and Martin Plunkett Arrested in Connecticut by U.S. Agents

HARTFORD, Conn., June 14.—Cornelius Lehane, who is said to have been selected for the post of Ambassador to

Wilson Backs Labor's Right To Organize

Notifies Telegraph Companies They Must Obey War Board's Ruling

Asserts Refusal Would Be Menace

Postal Accepts President's Decision; Western Union Delays Reply

(Special Dispatch to The Tribune)

WASHINGTON, June 14.—Upholding the right of workmen to organize, President Wilson came out in support of the National War Labor Board's decision in the case of the threatened strike of commercial telegraphers to-day, when the text of his communication to the presidents of the telegraph companies became known.

The President flatly informed the employers that the finding of the War Labor Board in the controversy, giving the men the right to organize, must be accepted.

"To fail to accept it," the President wrote, "constitutes a rejection of the instrumentality set up by the government itself for the determination of

Marriage Since Draft Law No Exemption Plea

Men of 21 May Get Deferred Classification if Wedded Before Jan. 15

WASHINGTON, June 14.—Marriage since the enactment of the selective draft law no longer will be accepted as cause for exemption from military service, except in the cases of men who have become of age since June 5, 1917, who may be exempted if they married before January 15, 1918, the date on which the joint resolution requiring their registration was introduced in Congress.

Drastic amendments to the draft regulations were announced to-night by Provost Marshal General Crowder, under which local boards are required to reclassify all cases involving such marriages. Dependency claims on account of children of such marriages will be allowed where children are "born or unborn before June 9, 1918."

Order to Draft Executives

Following is an order sent to all state draft executives:

"Please promulgate at once to local boards the following important amendment to the selective service regulations:

"Rule Five, Section seventy-two, S. S. R., is amended to read as follows: 'Rule Five, A. The fact of dependency resulting from the marriage of a registrant who has become twenty-one years of age since June 5, 1917, and who has married since the date of the introduction of the joint resolution in Congress requiring his registration, to wit, January 15, 1918, will be disregarded as a ground for deferred classification.

"B.—If a registrant who has attained

50 Miles of Front Held by U. S. Troops

Entire Allied Line Stiffened by Arrival of Americans in France

Gen. Liggett Chosen 1st Corps Commander

Two Complete Divisions in Battle; 500,000 Transported Since March 21

WASHINGTON, June 14.—Members of the House Military Committee at their weekly War Department conference to-day were told that the stream of Americans steadily moving to the front had resulted in a noticeable stiffening of the whole Allied line.

The Germans, it was said, apparently had encountered greater numerical strength than they expected to oppose their fourth great drive, and had suffered heavier losses than they probably had anticipated.

On the whole, the legislators were informed, there were many encouraging features in the present situation on the West front.

Among other things disclosed was the fact that Major General Hunter L. Liggett has been selected to become corps commander when the first American corps is organized, and to command the first American field army when it is created. That General Liggett would be chosen has been generally understood at the War Department, but there has been no announcement on the subject. He commands the forces in the field now.

Two Divisions in Field

These forces, not including troops brigaded with the British and French, comprise two complete divisions of about 55,000 men—fully equipped and operating under French corps commanders.

The divisions are commanded by Generals Bundy and Bullard, and a complete squadron of American airmen is attached to each.

The first shipment of twenty-four American-made eight-inch howitzers, enough to fully equip a full regiment of heavy artillery, has been made and will soon be followed by others, the committee was told.

Two hundred Liberty airplane engines have been delivered to the Allies and 2,000 engines to our own army and navy. This is the highest mark of engine production. Two hundred Hispano-Suiza engines for the fast fighting planes have been produced.

Two hundred De Havilland bombing planes have been turned out thus far. The Handley-Page, the other type of large bombing plane adopted by the department, is not yet in production.

Hold Fifty Miles of Front

Official announcements show that approximately half a million American soldiers have landed in France since the German drive began. Already they have aided in stabilizing the lines as they now stand. At a recent date American forces held more than fifty miles of the whole Western front.

Secretary Baker's reaffirmation yesterday of Mr. Baker's confidence in General Foch was made with full knowledge, for Mr. Baker was in Europe in conference with the Allied chiefs, when the legend of campaign now being followed was worked out. He knows why no effort has been made to wrest the initiative from the enemy. Many officers who do not know are frankly puzzled and cannot understand why some of the obvious openings for a great counter thrust have not been seized.

The present lull on the battlefield in France presages only a new and more violent storm of attack on the Allied lines, in military opinion here. The impression is rapidly strengthening that the stage is almost set for a renewal of the German main thrust at the British army around Amiens, with the Channel coast as the objective.

Thrusts at Paris Feints
Belief has never wavered among the majority of officers here that the real purpose of the German General Staff has been from the first to cut the Allied armies apart by a drive that would carry them to the Channel; that, arrived at the goal, massed detachments would be hurled against the northern sector for the purpose of destroying the British army, while a strong detachment, designed to return to France to the south.

The thrusts at Paris have been looked upon as well planned and executed feints, designed to weaken the Amiens front before the final effort should be made there.

No other theory can these observers explain the sequence of German operations in the great battle, and on no other basis, they say, can the campaign of defence waged by General Foch be understood.

\$1,000,000 Asked to Survey Waste Lands for Soldiers

WASHINGTON, June 14.—In response to an appeal by Secretary Lane that plans be made for reclaiming arid, swamp and cut over lands for returning soldiers, Senator Sterling, of South Dakota, to-day introduced a resolution appropriating \$1,000,000 for a survey of the land to be made under the direction of the Interior Department.

Power of Teuton Blows Declining

The last German drive was the least successful of the four Ludendorff has launched this year. By every measure of the success of a military offensive, the effort which has just closed falls far below its predecessors, as the following figures show:

	AMIENS.	YPRES. CHAMPAGNE.	OISE.	
	March 21.	April 9.	May 27.	June 9.
Maximum advance...	35 miles	10 miles	32 miles	6 miles.
Territory won.....	975 sq. m.	190 sq. m.	950 sq. m.	180 sq. m.
Prisoners taken.....	90,000	20,000	65,000	15,000
Guns captured.....	1,300	200	900	150

U. S. Airmen Use 79 Bombs in New Raid

All-American Squadron Attacks Conflans and Returns Safely

(By The Associated Press)

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, June 14.—A second excursion of American bombing planes was made late this afternoon behind the German lines. All returned safely, notwithstanding anti-aircraft fire and after repulsing the attacks of two German airplanes.

Five American machines launched seventy-nine bombs weighing two kilos each on the railway station and adjoining buildings at Conflans.

The first American bombing squadron to operate behind the front successfully raided the Domgny-Baroncourt Railway at a point northwest of Briey late Wednesday, dropping many bombs.

It is believed that several direct hits were made by the five planes participating. A large number of German Albatross machines attacked the bombers after they had performed their mission and were returning home. Three of the Albatrosses attempted to cut off two of the American bombers, but themselves were attacked by other American planes. The fight continued until the machines reached the battlefield, when the Germans retired.

All the American aviators returned safely, though they had been heavily shelled by anti-aircraft batteries. Baroncourt lies about forty-six miles northeast of Verdun. It is possible that Domgny is a mutilated spelling of Domremy, a village on the railroad near Baroncourt.

Conflans is an important railway centre near the border, twenty-one miles east of Verdun.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—Details of the American aircraft bombing expedition over the enemy lines on June 13 were reported by General Pershing to-night in an addition to yesterday's communiqué.

Five planes carrying out the attack dropped eighty bombs and returned safely, after fighting off three German pursuit machines.

The dispatch said:

"Bombing expedition reported communiqué line 13 was executed by five of our planes. Eighty bombs were dropped. One was observed to strike a warehouse at the station. Poor visibility prevented effect of others being ascertained, but our aviators believe that all dropped in area where they are likely to have produced useful effect. Our planes were attacked by three German pursuit machines, but all returned safely."

French Regiments Working Under U. S. Division Commander

LONDON, June 14.—A party of fifty Germans among the troops who attacked the Americans northwest of Chateau Thierry, Thursday, surrendered under a flag of truce, reports the correspondent of "The Daily Mail" with the American forces in France. All the German attacks failed and they left behind them dead and wounded. Describing the day's events, the correspondent says:

"The Germans apparently are annoyed at losing Belleau Wood. All night and early this morning guns of almost every calibre pounded the American lines at Bouresches and Belleau Wood.

"Local attacks, more or less feeble in strength, followed and the Germans entered the streets of Bouresches. Nevertheless, the attacks failed and the enemy left behind many dead, several wounded and many prisoners, fifty of whom surrendered under a flag of truce; machine guns and trench mortars.

"About 400 enemy cavalry were discovered south of Etrepilly (north of Bouresches) yesterday, but few returned after the Americans had fired into them.

"It is believed the Germans have ordered fresh divisions to the American sector near Busiaries (west of Belleau Wood).

"The excellent relations between the French and American commands are shown by the fact that a regiment of Zouaves and a division of French artillery are now working under the American divisional command."

American Prisoners Paraded in Germany

GENEVA, June 14.—American and British prisoners, together with French colonial troops, recently captured by the Germans, are being paraded through the streets of the Rhine towns to impress the population, according to a dispatch from Strasbourg received in Basle.

Allies Press Japanese to Act in Siberia

Tokio War Council in Session; Army Will Be Greatly Increased

(By The Associated Press)

TOKIO, June 7.—An important council attended by Prince Fushimi, Field Marshal Yamagata, Terauchi (the Premier), Lieutenant General Oshima, the Minister of War, and others was held in the General Staff office to-day. A joint conference of the field marshals and admirals has been summoned by June 10.

The Entente governments of Europe are bringing increasing influence to bear to induce Japan to intervene in Russia. Among the several French officers who have arrived in Tokio to confer with the General Staff is Major Pichon, who was a member of the French military mission to Russia, and whose recall was demanded by the Bolsheviks.

Major Pichon is striving for intervention in Siberia as a military necessity with the same energy that he opposed Rumania's entrance into the war as an ill-advised step. Major Pichon formerly was military attaché at Bucharest.

Apparently, Japan is divided on the question of intervention, but the army is undergoing severe training. Regiments frequently are heard tramping through the streets of Tokio at night on their return from long marches and maneuvers.

The parliament of intervention are finding support from A. I. Konovoff, formerly Minister of Trade and Industry in the Russian Provisional Government, and especially from Jules Destree, who was appointed Belgian Minister to Petrograd, in August, 1917.

M. Destree, a Socialist, arrived in Japan after vainly seeking to return to Europe across Finland. He suffered great hardships in his journey, and lived for seventy-five days in a railroad car.

"It is urgently imperative for the defence of the interests of the Entente that there shall be a liberation of the Russian people from Germanic domination," M. Destree declared.

"The trans-Siberian railroad is the only remaining link of communication with the outside world, and this could be destroyed at any time by the German prisoners, of whom there are 20,000 under arms in Siberia.

"I saw armed Germans at every station, ostensibly allies of the Bolsheviks. The destruction of the trans-Siberian railroad would mean the complete abandonment of Russia to the Teutons."

LONDON, June 14.—A dispatch to "The Times" from Tokio quotes the military correspondent of the Tokio newspaper "Asahi" as saying that the business considered by the council at the General Staff office on June 7 was the abolition of the brigade system for the army, the adoption of a corps system and the increase of the army to twenty-five corps of two divisions each, with each division containing three regiments.

Alterations also are contemplated in the navy, the correspondent adds.

The proposed change in the grouping of the Japanese army probably means a large increase in its size. In its present organization the field army consists of nineteen divisions (two infantry regiments forming a brigade and two brigades, twelve battalions, a division), besides a few independent units. The war strength of a division is reckoned at 18,700 officers and men.

The proposed plan would increase the number of divisions from nineteen to fifty. The present strength of the field army may be estimated at 600,000. These estimates do not include the Kobi, or reserves.

As the size of a division, which differs greatly in various nations, probably will be changed under the new plan, the exact amount of the increase is difficult to estimate from the data available.

Japan Considering Action in Siberia, Washington Believes

(Special Dispatch to The Tribune)

WASHINGTON, June 14.—The conference between the Premier of Japan and the heads of the Japanese War Office and fleet, reported unofficially to-day to be in progress in Tokio, was believed to relate to the Siberian question, although official explanation of the conference was lacking.

Recently when an official Japanese statement concerning the military agreement between Japan and China was issued, it was stated that phases affecting the military arrangements could not be discussed publicly for obvious reasons. It was not believed here to-day that Japan contemplates immediate action in Siberia, although it is regarded as possible that, in association with China, steps may soon be taken for the greater protection of Manchuria against Russian incursions.

Allies Await New Assault; Entire Front Is Under Fire

Day Passes on Montdidier-Rheims Line Without an Infantry Action

Flower of Foe's Army Sacrificed

Large Forces of Enemy Reserves, However, Are Held for Next Blow

The fourth German attempt to crush the Allied armies came to a dead halt yesterday. Paris reported officially last night that there had been no infantry engagements during the day.

Ludendorff has seemingly abandoned the advance southward toward Compiègne. The attacks of some of the best German troops, thrown into the struggle between Montdidier and Noyon, have met a sanguinary check. The tremendous losses inflicted by the Allies have made further progress impossible.

Both Allied and enemy military critics agree that the German armies will strike a new and more powerful blow this year.

Large forces are still held in reserve by the German command, and where they will be thrown into the next great effort to end the war is now a subject for speculation.

With the obviously stiffened Allied power exhibited in the last offensive, confidence in Foch's ability to stem the new tide when it sweeps forward has markedly increased.

Along the entire front from the Channel to Champagne the thunder of the guns continues intense. In the Franco-American sector north of the Marne, near the Anglo-French juncture on the Somme, and in the Allied sectors in Flanders, the artillery has been especially active.

Early yesterday a German local attack on newly won positions near Meris, on the Ypres front, was repulsed by the French with heavy losses. An enemy attack Thursday night on Antheuil, southeast of Montdidier, met the same result.

Berlin announced yesterday that the army of General von Boehm, which took the principal part in the Chemin-des-Dames offensive, had captured a total of 750 guns since May 27. It also declared French attacks had been repulsed south of Ypres.

Germans Expected To Renew Attacks Along New Front

(By The Associated Press)

WITH THE FRENCH ARMY IN FRANCE, June 14 (NOON).—Only small local actions have occurred along the battlefield since last night, and it appears scarcely possible that the Germans will recommence serious work for the present on the line of Montdidier-Noyon.

Their offensive for the capture of Compiègne, with the eventuality of making further progress toward Paris from the base that they hoped to attain there, may be regarded as having met a bloody check, costing them thousands of men belonging to their best divisions.

There appears no doubt that the Germans desired to make an imposing advance toward the capital and at the same time inflict losses on the French and the British before the American army was ready to take the field.

They assuredly are anxious in regard to the rapidly growing forces from across the Atlantic Ocean and are trying their utmost to use up the old armies in front of



the United States from the "Irish Republic," and Martin Plunkett, the Socialist candidate for Governor of Connecticut, were arrested to-day by agents of the Department of Justice as alleged leaders in a plot to spread sedition and tie up the war industries of New England by starting strikes.

According to Federal officials, the evidence discovered against Lehane tends to show he is guilty of offences "treasonable in the highest degree." He was committed to the Hartford County Jail in default of \$25,000 bail. Plunkett was released by the United States Commissioner here in \$1,000 bail.

The government detectives who made the arrest were evidently well satisfied with their day's work, and indicated that at the present moment only

labor disputes, set up with a sincere desire to arrive at justice in every case and with the express purpose of safeguarding the nation against labor difficulties during the continuation of the present war."

Postal Accepts Decision

President Clarence H. Mackay, head of the Postal Telegraph and Cable Company, already has wired to the President his acceptance of the Labor Board's decision. An answer from Newcomb Carlton, president of the Western Union Telegraph Company, had not been received late to-night.

The President's letter to the telegraph heads, made public to-day, reads: "My attention has been called to the

age of twenty-one since June 5, 1917, and who has contracted marriage before the date of the enactment of the selective service law, to wit, May 18, 1917, but on or prior to January 15, 1918, claims deferred classification on the ground of dependency resulting from his marriage, the fact of dependency resulting from his marriage will be disregarded as a ground for deferred classification unless the dependent is a child of the marriage, born or unborn on or prior to June 9, 1918, in which case such a registrant, upon satisfactory proof being made, shall be classified in Class 2.

May Be Placed in Class 2

"(c) If a registrant, other than one who has attained the age of twenty-one years since June 5, 1917, who has contracted marriage since May 18,

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